

류마티스성 승모판막 수술 시 동반된 정도 또는 중등도 대동맥판막 질환의 장기 추적관찰

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Long-Term Outcome of Clinically Insignificant Aortic Valve Disease in Patients Undergoing Mitral Valve Surgery for Rheumatic Heart Disease

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : A considerable proportion of patients who require mitral valve (MV) replacement present with a coexisting pathology of the aortic valve (AV). However, combined AV and MV replacement is associated with increased operative risk and lower long-term survival rates than MV replacement (MVR) alone. Little is known concerning the natural history of AV disease in patients undergoing MV surgery. The purpose of this study was to analyze the long-term clinical outcome and requirements for subsequent AV replacement (AVR) in patients with mild to moderate AV disease at the time of MV surgery. **Materials and Method :** One hundred forty-one patients (97 female, mean age 43 years) with mild to moderate AV disease and severe rheumatic MV disease were treated with MV surgery. The patients were followed for an average period of 8 ± 3 years (range 1-16) following MV surgery. Primary outcomes (death and subsequent AVR) were evaluated. **Results :** At the time of MV surgery, 104 patients (73.8%) had mild aortic regurgitation (AR), 37 patients (26.2%) moderate AR, 5 patients (3.5%) mild aortic stenosis (AS) and 2 patients (1.4%) moderate AS. At the end of the follow-up period only one patient had severe AR. Eight patients (5.7%) died during the follow-up, and four patients (2.8%) were treated with AVR after a mean period of 9 years. A survival analysis with using the Kaplan-Meier method revealed a 10-year survival rate of 95.5% and a 10-year event free survival rate of 93.6%. **Conclusion :** In most patients with mild to moderate rheumatic AV disease at the time of MV surgery, subsequent AVR is rarely required after a long follow-up period. This data may support a decision not to recommend prophylactic AVR at the time of MV surgery in these patients. (**Korean Circulation J 2001;31(10):1034-1041**)

KEY WORDS : Aortic valve ; Disease progression ; Survival.

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서 론

1968

¹⁾

,

가

대 상

1983

1995

대상 및 방법

56%

18%

23%,

¹⁻³⁾

141 (

44 ,

: 43 ± 13 ,

: 12 79)

54 63

40

¹⁻³⁾

가

,

(functional class),

,

,

가

,

,

,

가

가

심초음파 검사

,

,

,

가

.

,

,

가

⁴⁻⁶⁾

가

가

가

,

가 20 mmHg

, 20 50 mmHg

, 50 mmHg

가

1.5 cm²

, 0.76 1.5

cm²

, 0.75 cm²

⁷⁾

parasternal long

short axis

AR jet width/LVOT width

AR jet

area/LVOT area

(ratio)

가 (ratio가 0.3

, 0.3 0.6

0.6

).

추적관찰
(end point)
1 (AS) (AR)

통계 분석
Kaplan - Meier

결 과

임상적 특성
3 (2%), 5
(4%), 58 2
(3%) 66
(47%), 21 (15%),
가 54 (38%)
(functional class) class II가 63 (45%), cl-
ass III IV가 78 (55%), 124
(82%)
124 (88%), 11 (8%),
4 (3%), 2 (1%)
(Table 1).

심초음파 검사 소견
104 (74%), 37 13 (15%) 3
(26%), 5 (4%), 14
2 (1%) 5 3
58±11%, 41±9 mm
(Table 2). 92 (65%) 8.0±
3.3 9 (10%)
20 1 (5%)

Table 1. Baseline clinical characteristics (n=141)

Age (years)	43 ± 13
Gender (Male/Female)	44/97
Preoperative NYHA functional class, n(%)	
II	63 (45)
III	69 (49)
IV	9 (6)
Rhythm, n(%)	
Sinus rhythm	17 (18)
Atrial fibrillation	124 (82)
Predominant MV disease, n(%)	
Mitral stenosis	66 (47)
Mitral regurgitation	21 (15)
Combined	54 (38)
Type of mitral surgery, n(%)	
Mitral valve replacement	135 (96)
Open mitral commissurotomy	4 (3)
Mitral valve repair	2 (1)

NYHA denotes New York heart association, MV : mitral valve

Table 2. Baseline echocardiographic data (n=141)

Aortic regurgitation, n (%)	
Mild	104 (73.8)
Moderate	37 (26.2)
Aortic stenosis, n (%)	
Mild	5 (3.5)
Moderate	2 (1.4)
LVEF (%)	58.1 ± 11.2
LVEDD (mm)	56.9 ± 10.6
LVESD (mm)	40.5 ± 9.0

LVEF : left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEDD : left ventricular end diastolic dimension, LVESD : left ventricular end systolic dimension

72 8 (11%)
19 (21%)
85
3
14
5 3
2
가 (Fig. 1).
장기 추적 관찰
8.2 ± 3.3

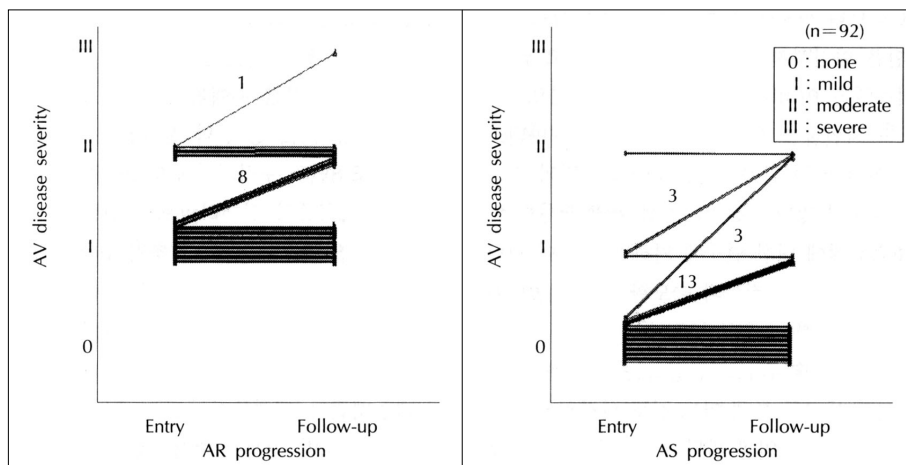


Fig. 1. Change in severity of aortic valve disease during follow-up period in 92 patients. See text for details. AV : aortic valve, AR : aortic regurgitation, AS : aortic stenosis.

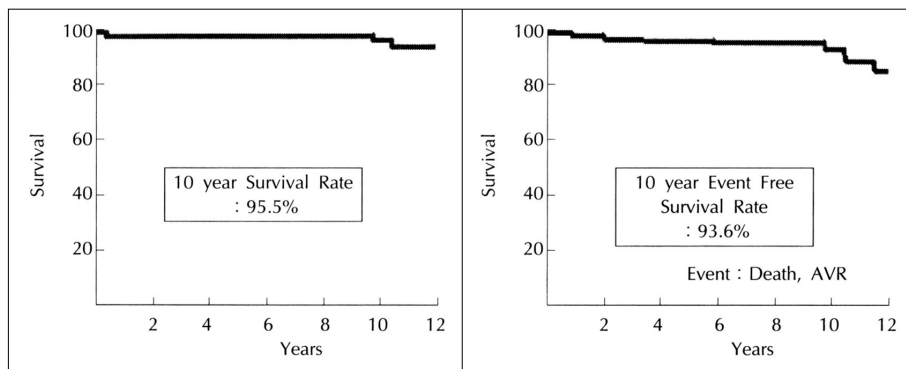


Fig. 2. Life table (Kaplan-Meier) analysis of death and aortic valve replacement for 141 patients with insignificant aortic valve disease at the time of mitral valve surgery.

가 III IV , 6 (4.3%), 2 (1.4%),
10 5 , 1 3 (2.1%), 1 (0.7%)
8 (5.7%)
, 4 4 (2.8%)
(2.8%) 1 , 1 , 2
4 7 10 95.5%
(event)
(event free survival) 93.6%
10 (Fig. 2).

11

고 찰

가 2 , 10

가 1 . 12

가

가 .⁹⁾

가 .⁴⁾ 20 99% 20.6% 가 ,
가 2
⁵⁾⁶⁾ 20 가 가
, Padial ¹⁴⁾ 59 30% , 25%
, 44%
가 가
¹⁴⁾
가 ¹⁵⁾ 가
0.1 0.14 cm² , ^{8 - 12)}
5.4 12 mmHg 가
¹²⁾¹³⁾ 8
, (degenerative) 9.8%
^{8 - 10)} 5%
가
, 가 , Collins ¹⁶⁾
가 , 가 ,
^{8 - 13)} 가 5 75%
, Bland Jones⁶⁾ 23.5%
7.6%
, 30 50% 6.6%
Rahimtoola¹⁷⁾

요 약

배경 및 목적 :

(DVR)
(MVR)

MVR

(AVR)

가

방 법 :

1983 1995

43±13)

AVR

(AR)

(AS)

결 과 :

104 (73.8%) , 37 (26.2%)

AR , 5 , 2

AS가 . 8.0±3.3 92 (65.2%)

9 (9.8%) AR

, 19 (20.7%) AS가 .

AR 1 (0.7%)

AR

8.2±3.3

가 III IV 10 5

, 1

, 4 (2.8%)

9

12

2 (1.4%), 3 (2.1%), 1

(0.7%) . 8 (5.7%)

1040

, 4 .
10 95.5% ,
(event) 10
(event free survival) 93.6% .

결 론 :

중심 단어 : ; ; .

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